MOTION M. W. CORNES OF FULTON AND NAMED STE.

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Tolune Eff.

BOWERT THRATER, Sewery-Uncle Ton's Gamm. BROADWAY THEATRY, Broadway-Born OF THE FA-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Midsummers Brout's Dream Under AM. WATICHAL THRATER, Chatham street Afternoon-

BWALLACK THEATER Broadway-WHEEL OF TOR AMBRICAN MUSRUM-ABERGUE-TON TRUMS-TRUMS-TRUMS OF GR. Evening-Aben Hassaw-Yazou Jones' Count mitty Ton Trucks.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE-BIARRA TWINS AND WILD OURISAL S TERRICAN CLUBE HOLD 413 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstret Hall, 644 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, ME Brondway-Buck

BANVARDIS GRAKANA, NO BROOKET-PANGRAMA OF RHESTAN GALLERY BUT BOARDED-Day and Evening. STORES BLITZ- PRIVERENT INSTITUTE, 559 Eread

A TABLEY MALL SES STORTWOOD PRESAN'S GOT EX-ROPE OBAPEL, 718 Stundysy-Jones Pastoccorn. DRY AN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART—SE Breed-

New York, Friday, Pebruary 3, 1854.

THE NEW YORK WREELY HERALD. The United States mail attenuals p At ancie, Capt. West will leave this port at many to-source w, for Liverpool. Substitutes and advertishments for any edition of the

in Karope :-- Murope : Laverrout - John Hunter, No. 2 Paradias streat Lasmon - Edwards, Naudéric & Co., No. 17 Cornilli Wan Thomas & Co., No. 19 Cabbestus attr Paras-Lavingston Wolls & A., 8 Place de la Bours The European mails will close at a quarter to elever

The Warmin Housin (printed in French and English.) was ee published at half-past nime o'clock to morr Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

OUR AGRSTS IN PARIS, FRANCE.

We beg leave to state to our readers and po Paris, and Europe generally, that Mr. H. H. Reroll, 17 Bue do in Hanque Paris, is no longer connected with the STW YORK SERALD, either as correspondent or agent.

Mesars Livingaten & Wells S Piace de la Bourse, are our only agents in Paris, both for advertisements and Sabscriptions

The Conard steamer Arabia had not arrived at Halifax at midnight. She will bring one week's later news, and is row in her thirteenth day.

The debate on the Nebraska-Kansas biff will be resumed in the United States Senate to-day-Mr. Chase having the floor. Our correspondent writes that the Senators in favor of the measure are to hold a caucus this morning, when it will probably be decided that not more than one or two gentlemen shall reply to the opposition speeches of Messrs. Chase, Summer and their coadjutors. The broad constitutional principles of the bill being already firmly established in the minds of the Union men they deem protracted debate on the subject utterly necless. A vote may perhaps be reached before the close of the week, and consequently the Congressional reports for the next two days will be great attention by all classes. By-the way, on reference to the proceedings of the national democrats at Stuvyesant Institute last evening, it will be seen that they have come up to the mark, by fully endorsing the bill of Judge Dong ins. According to our report, there was some novel ty and curiosity in the general debate among the hard shells, but the adoption of the resolution crowns all. Now let us hear from Tammany Hall. Now let us hear from John Van Buren.

Little business of particular importance was transacted in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, the Printing Committee reported adversely to the establishment of a national printing office, as proposed by Mr. Bayard. So it appears that Senators are in favor of allowing the work to drag on in the miserable old-fashioned style, not withstanding the recommendations of practical well-informed men in all parts of the country. Resolutions were adopted asking the President to furnish official information re specting the Sandwich Islands and the Koszta affair. It is understood that the President has in possession correspondence concerning the latter matter which will set at rest the various newspaper insinuations against the conduct of Mr. Brown, the American dragoman, and Mr. Marso, the American Minister at Constantinople. A debate concerning Mr. Phelps' right to a sest wound up the day's bus ness.

After a short consultation respecting the mail obstructions by the rioters at Erie, the House took up the Deliciency bill, and made appropriations for Custom Houses, viz : Forty thousand dollars for the one at Louisville, one hundred thousand for St. Louis, and twelve thousand dollars for one at Wil mington. The report of the Director of the Mint was received, containing some very interesting statistics relative to the coinage and deposits at the principal mint and various branches during the past pear, a comprehensive synopsis of which is given under the proper head.

Both branches of our Legislature are hard at work upon the prohibitory liquor bill, and in order that our readers may the more fully understand the matter. we have devoted much space to the recent debates in each house. Mr. Dickinson's resolutions protest ing against the adoption by Congress of Senato Douglas's Nebraska-Kansas bill was postponed yes terday, so as to give a national democratic Sena tor an opportunity of being heard. The Assembly spent most of the forenoon session on the contested seat for Jefferson county. Those interested in the Broadway railroad project are referred to the bil recently introduced by Mr. Conkling, which is quoted in fell by our special correspondent

We are informed that no less than eleven vessels are fitting out in different perts of Cuba for the Coast of Africe, the object being to load and return with negroes: also, that seven vessels have sailed within six or eight weeks from Baltimore, Boston and New York, with the direct intention of being employed as slavers.

According to our intelligence from Erie, there were strong indications the other day of a conflict between the State and local authorities, despite the protestations of Governor Bigler that his sympahies were on the side of the rioters. It appear that on Wednesday, by order of the Mayor, the rallroad track was torn up where it had been laid down en the day previous. This movement was disapproved of by the Governor, and, amid the most deeided demonstrations of opposition on the part of the people, the rails were relaid. On the same night the Governor undertook to connect the rouls. but was compelled to desist in consequence of the threatening attitude of the mob. Trains were run ming yesterday, and it is said will hereafter run roz ularly; but in consequence of there being no connection, passengers and freight must change cars at Erie; se that, after all, the rioters have carried their point, notwithstanding the efforts of the United tates and State officers, the Governor and his aids, so the contrary. Our special correspondent has gi so a fall account of the operations of the mob on

Tuesday, on which occasion they maitreated the railroad employes, tor up th track, and exhibited their contempt for the Marshal and the authority with which he was invested.

Two men were arrested in Boston on Wednesday evening on suspicion of forgery-checks for various, mounts on different New York banks baving be en found in their possession.

Our Harrisburg correspondent seems to by of the opinion that the Pennsylvania State work, will be eventually sold, and the proceeds applied to the reduction of the State debt. He quotes the bill having this object in view, recently introduced in the Legislature.

Following close upon the sandancement that some sixty persons perished by the hurning of the steamer Georgia, at New Orleans, lest Saturday, we have a telegraphic despatch stating that four negroes were burned to death by the destruction of the steamboat Eagle, while on her way from Columbus to Apalachico'a, on Monday. The South appears to be fast regaining her former notoriety for horrible steam boat calculties. Scarcely a week has gone by o late that has not been characterized by loss of life from the sinking, exploding or burning of vessels.

A large amount of property has been destroyed and the labors of planters materially interfered with, by recent freshets in the South. A despatch from Chattanooga states that the Tennessee river was capidly vising, the whole country everflowed, and that piace almost inaccessible except by boats.

One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the stock of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad by ten Philadelphia merchants.

Among the reports of judicial proceedings put lished in this morning's paper is a romantic case of a mother claiming the custody of her child in the Superior Court; decision in the U. S. Circuit Court in a case growing out of the Methodist Episcopa Chrisch difficulty; the case of Heitbronn in the U. S. District Court ; investigation of a charge of revolt at sea by the U. S. Commissioner; an important de cision in Admiralty, &c.

We elsewhere publish a full report of the proceedings of the Committee of Councilmen to whom was referred the proposition to curtail the size of the Central Park.

E The sanexed is a summary of a portion of the contents of to day's justice pages:—Letters from Quebes and Curacoa; Prohibitory Equor law of Maryland; grand elepement, detection and ungowning of a minister at Albany; interesting habeas corpus case. and descent upon rondo rooms at Cincinnati; will of Judah Touro; Comptroller's report on salaries; Board of Education; commercial, political, theatre cal and miscellaneous news. &c.

The Nebraska Question and the City Press. There can no longer be any doubt that the Nebraska controversy is about to revive the agitation which the passage of the fatal Missour compromise first aroused. And, as the last flicker of a dving lamp seems to derive unusual brilliancy from the approach of death, so the prospect of the final close of the quarrel appears to lend new virulence to the disputants and fresh acrimony to the debate. As usual of late years, the first combatants in the field are the members of the New York press. In their responsible position as leaders of public opinion on this continent, and joint rulers with Congress of the American Union, the enlightened journalists of this city are busily engaged in forming the public mind in accordance with the dictates of their own reason or feelings. The bulk of our cotemporaries have broken ground against Senator Douglas's project. The Trihune assails it with its usual illogical violence the Times is very severe on the measure: the Journal of Commerce expressed a faint censure at first and then relapsed into silence "affright ed at the sound itself had made:" the Post was unusually lively and facetious upon the "Little Giant:" the Express, tired of stealing matters and ideas from the HERALD, began to steal from the Tribune; and finally, to pass over a host of minor journals, the Courier and Enquirer frankly espoused the anti-slavery cause. It is not a little remarkable that the years 1840 to 1850 witnessed a precisely similar movement on the part of the New York press, in relation to the Wilmot provise controversy. It affords us some satisfaction to recollect that on that occasion the New York HERALD was the only journal which from the first, spoke out boldly on the side of the countitutional rights of the South, and singly advocated the course which our assembled represenatives finally adopted and the country mously ratified. All our cotemporaries ware carried away by the fanatical excitement stimulated by Martin Van Buren and his adherents and supported by William H. Seward and his clique. Foremost among those journals which demanded fresh violations of the constitution was the Courier & Enquirer, then, as now, under the charge of an assistant editor in the absence of the principal proprietor and conductor. Its course, as our readers will remember, damaged its character, injured its popularity and endangered its standing: and the chief proprietorseeing the course affairs were taking on his return, had no other alternative than to apologise to his supporters and reverse the course of his journal, to his own and his deputy's grievous mortification. The gentleman who succeeded the latter at the helm of our cotemporary seems to have derived little profit from the les son; he appears bent on acquiring his experience in person, and unless we are mistaken, be will

be gratified ere long. It is not to be expected that any influential class of the community will allow such articles as that in Wednesday's Courier to go forth to the world as the expression of their real sentiments. It is well enough for a few literary men to argue that, because the unconstitutionality of the Missouri compromise was not brought prominently before the public during the thirty years following its enactment, there. fore it was not regarded as unconstitutional by those best qualified to judge; but the thinking minds of the community will draw a very different inference from the fact. In the first place, whether our public men were really silent on the point or no, the main questions-was the law constitutional? Had Congress the power to probibit slavery in new States-would not be affected one lots by the fact. A thousand causes may have operated to restrain expressions of opinion on the subject. As in 1820, private ambition induced Clay, Calhoun Crawford, and Jackson to lend their support to a law they disapproved, in order to gain the favor of the North : so at dater periods similar motives may very probably, and really did in some instances, impose a like restraint on their successors in public life. Nor were they all silent. One of the number at all events, Mr. Calhoun, has left on record an emphatic coudemnation of the compromise of 1820. Besides, from 1820 to the present day, the question has never fairly come up before the yeaple; and statesmen from obvious reasons have rather sought to evade than probe it. Once, indeed. Mr. Senator Donglas did move in the Senate to prolong the line 36.30 to the Pacific. and declare it the boundary between slave and free labor. This injudicious proposition was

Senator Douglas and his colleagues rather to affirm and consolidate a wrong policy than boldly to reverse it and raturn to a sound one. The Senate well knew the unconstitutionality of the Missouri law; and if the debates within its walls at that time he referred to it will be found that Senators were not slow to express this opinion. Still, with the symptoms of a tremendeus convulsion springing into life around them, neither Senator Douglas nor any one else had the courage to grapple with the difficulty in front, or strike at the root of the evil. Hence the notion of prolonging the line to the Pacific; and hence the strangely inconsistent proviso in the Texas boundary law. Men, at that day, had not confidence enough in the strength of the Union sentiment to say openly that Congress had no right to proscribe

The Courier denies that the 'aws of 1850 disturbed the compromise of 1820 because forsooth "it was in no speec'a in Congress so pretended at the time." What reasoning! de it not as clear as day that the former established the right of new States, to choose for themselves in relation to slavery, while the latter delegated that right to Congress? Is this not the establishment of t.wo antagonistic principles? In the face of such a palpable contradiction need we inquire whether other people noticed it three or four years ago? Is it not

enough that any child can see it now? But these are but the outworks of the Courier's position. We feel for the absent proprieter of that journal when he reads such a sentence as this. "It cannot be too well understood that the North, though it is not abolition, is anti-slavery in sentiment. It was so at the time of the formation of the constitution." &c., &c.

Let us devote a moment's examination to this precious sentiment. Let us inquire in the first place what evidence we have of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North at the time the constitution was framed? Is it the clause of the coustitution granting representation in Congress to slave property-a greater concession to the South than the most ultra Southern man would demand to-day? Is it the slow and reluctant discovery by the North that slave-labor was more expensive than free, and must therefore be abandoned? Is it the glaring fact that notwithstanding the ordinance of 1787 slavery existed in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio till about the time of the Missouri compromise and that when the last admitted of these States framed her State constitution, she expressly declared that all the slaves then within her borders should be slaves till their death-notwithstanding the superior cheapness of free labor; Here is strange evidence of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North in olden times.

What shall we understand by the North being anti-slavery in sentiment, though not abolition," at the present day? If "abolition" means anything at all, it means practical and political anti-slavery in action. When therefore the Courier talks of this section of the country being "anti-slavery, but not abolition," it means in plain English that the North hates slavery. but dares not or does not choose to say so, or act upon the sentiment. What sort of hypocrisy is this, to be professed by a public journal !

"The North" says the Courier " is antislavery in sentiment." Of course it is: so are we all North, South, East and West, We all regard labor or slavery, for they are onand the same thing, as a thing bateful, part of the primeval curse inflicted on man. We have our system of slavery, the South theirs. Theirs is a system of hereditary labor, to which a certain race, not homo-geneous with the white race, has gradually become subject: and to the laborer it is undoubtedly a curse. Ours is a system of hired labor, lasting for a time only instead of a whole life: recompensed with specific wages, and not with a perpetual guaranty of the wants of life; terminated at will, and not necessarily attend ed with any personal attachment between mas ter and slave. This also, is a corse to the laborer. He is anti-slavery, inasmuch as he would like to live without the severe toil to which he is now driven. In this sense, the North is undoubtedly anti-slavery: but the slavery to which it is opposed is Northern as well as, and perhaps more than Southern. At all events, if the various kinds of labor or slavery existing in the world are to be judged by their incidental fruits as well as their direct characteristics. that species of slavery will meet with the strongest reprobation from enlightened men, which breeds the most vice, the most crime, the most misery, the most hardship among the laborers. In this view, we have no hesitation in declaring that our Northern slavery ought to be and must be far more hateful than the system of labor employed in the South.

Furthermore, if the Courier means to say that the North is so imbued with the fanatical prejudices of the clique into which it seems lately to have fallen, as to peril the Union for the sake of interfering with Southern slavery, we most emphatically assure our cotemporary that he is wrong. We Northerners talk much and write more. We read novels like Mrs. Stowe's, and are quite shocked with stories of Southern Legrees and infallible Uncle Toms. But when it comes to the practical carrying out of these theories, we are not quite so ready to move as the Van Bu rens and the Sewards and their organs are pleased to suppose. We have our railroad interest to protect; our shipping investments to guard; our cotton cargoes to secure; our agricultural prospects to look out for. We know perfectly well, when we think over these matters, that any approach to disunion would not only injure all these various interests, but would diminish the value of most kinds of Northern property one-half, and knock our stocks and securities down to zero. On the whole, there ore, we think, after having enjoyed a good outcry for a few months, that we will allow the South to continue to labor in their fashion, provided they let us labor in ours. This is the real character of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North. The locum tenens of the Courier might study it with profit.

THE SUPREME COURT ON MONOPOLIES -In its recent decision upon the Morse patent, the Supreme Court of the United States decided adversely to she eighth claim of the Morse company, which was-

For the exclusive use of the motive power of electro-magnetism for the purpose of making signs

or letters at any distances.

This covered the whole grant; but its rejection extinguishes the Morse company's claims to an absolute monopoly. Steam, water, air and electricity, cannot very well be allowed as a monopoly to any company. The Supreme Court has set a good example. Let us hope that it will be followed by Congress on the fortunately negatived in the House. It was subject of the extension of other patent monopredicated on an unwise desire on the part of | polles, beginning with Colt's pistols.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR ON THE FT & POINTS .- A religious war has broken out among the rival missionary societies of the F ,ve Points of a very violent, anti-Christian, ar d somewhat amusing character. So far has 'the controversy extended, that some of our daily cotemporaries are taking sides in the quarrel, and are giving it the precedence over the Nebraska question. The Express is arrayed on the side of the Methodist ladies, and the Times is the champion of the recanting Mr. Pease, who has turned Presbyterian, and has set up an opposition establishment to that of the Methodist ladies, the torinders of his original enterprise.

As far as we understand the case, Mr. Peas was first set up in the Old Brewery by the ladies of the Methodist Home Missionary Society. The experiment prospered. Money came flowing in abundantly. A large and elegant building was raised on the site of the Old Brewery. and set apart for the reclamation and amelio ration, religiously and socially, of the miserable outcasts of that horrible locality of crime and wretchedness. Then came the split. Mr. Pease either abdicated, like Napoleon, or was turned adrift, like Louis Philippe, we don't exactly know which. At all events, the present imbroglio at the Five Points the result of his having gone over to the soft shell Presbyterians, and set up a philanthropic institution in opposition to that of the Methodist ladies, by whom he was first brought into public favor. Now the rival establishments are wrangling like conflicting politicians over the spoils. Manifestoes and counter manifestoes are issued; so that between the representations on the one side and the statements on the other it is impossible to tell which is right and which is wrong. We rather think that both parties are wrong, for while they are quarrelling ever the plunder the devil is regaining his ascendancy in Far-

low's Court. The merits of this religious exposition are about the same as those which broke up the Baltimore Convention of 1848, and sent the Van Buren free soilers packing off with the Wilmot provise to the Buffalo platform. The animus of the matter is the spoils. The Methodist ladies, abandoned by Mr. Pease, have been struggling on in their good work without him. But Mr. Pease, under his new alliance with the Presbyterian Church, and backed up by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Uncle Tom's Cabin, the New York Tribune, the Times, W. H. Seward, and the "Hot Corn" society of the Five Points, has been too much for the Methodist ladies, and has been getting the bulk of the dividends as well as the glory.

The "Hot Corn" war rages, therefore, as violently as did the fight among the spoilsmen on the discharge of Collector Bronson. The origi. nal ladies in this missionary cause among our local heathen have appointed another clergyman; and their original clergyman has gone over to another society of ladies, commanding more puffery, more powerful allies, and more of the sinews of war, than the Methodist ploneers. But it seems to be the rule that the original movers in any great discovery, invention, or enterprise, must give way to after interlopers, who carry off the glory or the profits. Thus Columbus was cheated out of America, and thus Fitch was tricked out of his application of steam to navigation; and thus the modest Methodists, it appears, are to be crowded out of the Five Points by the powerful Presby-

How much money has been collected between the two societies we are not informed. Perhaps as much as fitty thousand dollars, of which there appears to be no doubt that Mr. Pease, under the influence of Ward Beecher, Uncle Tom, the Tribune, the Times, and the "Hot Corn" associations, has carried off the lion's share. How much of this, in hot corn or cold victuals, has been distributed-how much in "old clo'." blankets, and fuel, how much in Bibles, how much in Solon Robinson's "Hot Corn" rebash of Ned Buntline's abominations, we don't know, and it may be none of our business to inquire. We are describing the war as it stands-this war between Methodists and Presbyterians, ladies and clergymen, and clergymen and ladies, and rival daily journals-the Catholic organ of Archbishop Hughes, meantime, fighting them all, with the desperation of a Turk and the unction of a Jesuit.

Now, we should like to have an exposition of this whole business, from beginning to end, from some well informed and impartial historian Capt. Rynders, who has thrown such a flood of light upon the Missouri compromise question. or John Van Buren, who remains in the dark on that subject. might perhaps be able to enlighten us and the public upon this Five Points controversy. They know that Tammany Hall has always depended upon the localitythey know the necessities existing there for missionary enterprise; and though they may not be au fait in the nice distinctions between Methodist benevolence and Presbyterian philanthropy, they know all about the spoils, which is the main question. Between the Tribune. the Times, the Express. and the Freeman's Journal, we are completely befogged. Will not some benevolent and impartial person step forward and clear up the mystery. We have had enough of "Hot Corn" charity: now let us know the exact merits of this religious quarrel over the plunder. Let us have the truth. and the statistics of the spolls.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL-SHIP .- We perceive that the Cabinet organ and its echoes throughout the country continue their dirty flings at the bill passed by the United States Senate, and now before the House, giving to Gen. Scott the title of Lientenant-General, with some little addition to his salary, which, in his official position, is insufficient for his comfortable support.

The meanness, the paltry and dirty meanness, of party politicians and party scavengers, was never more strikingly exhibited than in this case. Gen. Taylor's well known fable of Æsop applies to these miserable party backs most appropriately. Against a patriot who has served his country to the satisfaction of the people, but who may possibly stand in the way of the scurvy schemes of these wolfish politicians. they can always find some clap-trap excuse of constitutionality, economy, bad precedent, or some such threadbare rubbish of knavish dema-

But we do not exactly understand these inuendoes and side thrusts of the Washington Union against this bill. The Union is doubtless supposed, by its provincial echoes, and by the spoilsmen of the House, to speak "by authority." This is what we desire to know. Does it give General Scott the cold shoulder "by autherity?" It cannot be possible—it passes belief. Gen. Scott is now in his old age, and after
a long life of faithful and efficient military services, crowning our arms with victory and our

booty.

Szmous Acmoust — A workman named George Burns,
employed at the Adirondae Steel Works, was caught by
a belt attached to a griedatone, which he was adjusting
upon a pulsy, and no several heritate that his recovery
vices, crowning our arms with victory and our

country with glory in the battlefields of Canada and Mexico, it cannot be that Gen. Pierce entertains any such mean and detestable spirit of opposition to this bill before Congress as that most despicable spirit of meanness exhibited by the Cabinet organ and its partisan jackals, forever howling on the track of the spoils.

We say it cannot be that the President of the

United States shares in this despicable spirit of party hostility. He ewes too much of gratitude to Gen. Scott to be guilty of such treachery as this. The military reputation which General Pierce brought home from Mexico was largely due to the kind attentions and consideration of Gen. Scott. The old chief's report, we understand, of the battle of Cherubusco, as far as it related to the part performed by his subordinates, including General Pierce, was adopted from their own testimeny, and in their own handwriting. The victory was achieved, and the General-in-chief was too magnanimous to be rigidly exact in his discriminations, and he gave the stamp of his own signature to their own testimony of themselves, as a good soldier reposing fully in the devotion of his subordinates is apt to do, It is not possible, therefore, that General Pierce, since promoted officially above his generous old commander-it is not possible, we say, that he can be a party to this mean partisan opposition of his organ at Washington and its servile echoes in different quarters. No; notwithstanding the recent free soil disclosures touching the antecedents of Gen. Pierce of 1848, we cannot believe that he has forgotten the events of 1847 in the valley of Mexico.

We hope and trust, therefore, that the President will change the music of his Washington organ on this bill for the benefit of General Scott. The spoilsmen of the House will understand, then, how the land lies; and the starvling country echoes of the Union, ready for any turn by which they may gain a few pennies worth of pap, will take their cue accordingly. A word from the President will pass the billhis silence may defeat it. But the injury will recoil from his old commander with anything but advantage to the administration. Mark

STRONGER THAN THE KOSZTA CASE. - We hope that Secretary Marcy will not hesitate in making a good case out of the case of the Rev. Mr. Richmond, treated like a pickpocket among the ruffian officials of Austria. Mr. Richmond is a bona fide American citizen. The case is much stronger than the Koszta case, and ought to bring out a much stronger letter than the Koszta letter, albeit there is no political election at hand. Let the Premier come out bold and strong. It is the true card.

here and there and every where, and some, to use a sport-ing phrase, "nowhere." We trust that the Board of Aldermen will on Monday next adopt the report of the Subervisors, allocating the various courts in places convenient to the City Hall. "If it is to be done, let it be done quickly," without several hours rhodomontade de-bate (n a matter that a imits of no delay. Justice demands that our Judges should have a 'local habitation,' and the legal business of the city will be at a stand still if the Board of Aldermen must display their forensic powers, and debate the subject of the location of the Courts for weeks to come

for Washington, to urge personally upon the government States courts and offices of this district, and intends, we are informed, to suggest the propriety of renting Columbia College for that purpose. It is desirable that all the law sourts should be within moderate range of each other, as lawyers have frequently to go at a moment's untire from one court to another; but as there is no build ug a jacent to the old rules on sable of affording the non-unmadation required by the United States authorities, we think Columbia College the nearest and the best that can be taken for that purpose.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of a Hold This—A Bold Robory.—Yesterday officer Hamilis. of the Taird ward police, arrested a German of genteel appearance calling himself Charles Wolf, charged with tealing an overcoast from the Irway House, the property of Mr Joseph A. Eddy, in the pootest of which was a bond and morigage for \$18,000, together with three promisery notes to the amount of \$13,000 more. Mr. Eddy, on the eccaseg of the 26th ult. return et to his hotel, took off his overcat and laid then't by him while he remained reading. After reading a short time, when he bored for his coat it was gone. Search was made, but no clae could be a to theed of its where abouts. The loss of the property was advertised, and petierday the above named officer obtained information that the coat had here paymen at Jackson's pawnoffice, in Reade arrest, where it was found 3 basequently the regue was arrested in a larger hier shop in William street. On his person the stolen promisery notes were recovered, but the tood and morigage had been destroyed by the priscuer in the presence of a Mr. Broich. The thief was taken before Justice Sogar, who committed him to pileon for trial.

Robbing his Employer.—Captain Stevenson, of the S.

the prisoner in the presence of a Mr. Brolom. The thief was taken before Justice Segart, who committed thin to pileo for trial.

Rebling his Employer — Captain Stereson, of the Schemith wast, a few days ago arreated a young min nineten years of age, camed Johah Little, enarged with stealing from his employer several gold and First witches, together with other articles of jeweky, valued in all at \$370, the property of Mr. Josepa Friend, of No. 200 Eighth avenue The accused, it seems by the eridaic of which was induced by an acquisitance to steal the property, who then permaked him to rue away; they both left the city together, and on arriving at Uties the young man induced Little to be him have the custody of the property. He did so, and soon after he ran away, leaving Little without a cent to pay his expenses. Captain Stevanon crught Little in Uties, and brought him hack to this city for trial, and yesterday Justice Stuart committed him to the Tembe to await the action of the Court of Sessions.

A Riet and Violent Assaulton the Police —At about two clock yesterday morning the police —At about two clock yesterday morning the police —the Fourteenth ward ware called to quell a disturbance which took place between some drunker people at No. 42 Fince et est. Officers Gaitagher and Timmons endeavored to restore quiet by remonstrating with them; but they refused to obey the police, and the officers round it measurary to take one or two into custody; and as they were proceeding to the station house with the prisoners, some two two of fixen quiet by remcustrating with them; but they refused to obey the police, and the officers found it necessary to take one or two into custody; and as they were proceeding to the station house with the prisoners, some two or fifteen of the gang fell upon the two officers and beat them severely. Galiagher was besten about the head, and Ilm mons was knocked down into an area, and one of the rioters, named Gilmore, throw a stone, is flotting a severe wound on his brad. The alarm brought to the officers' sid other pedicemen, and the following persons were arrested—Thomas Riley, John Riley, Jamas Donnalm, Bridget Kirnan, and John C Gilmore. All were held to answer for a riot, and Gilmore was required to find bail to answer the charge of a folinting awant to the officer. Justice Wood committed all the parties to prison, is default of bail.

Case of Henry M. Ober.—It appears by the copy order published below and delivered us by Mr. Heary M. Ober, personally, that he has been discharged on full hearing of the case presented sgainst him, from the arcent for alleged the case presented sgainst him, from the arcent for alleged forgety on Rebert M. Mastarson, on the ground that no probable ground appeared to sustain the charge, and his readiness for any further invest gation, and, at the proper time, he will vandicate most fully his character.—Before the Hen. Thomas W. Clerke, Justice of the Supreme courts.

Before the Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, Justice of the Suprem

Henry M. Ober ads. the people of the State of New York.—
The case coming n to be heard on the return to the certiform and return for the city prices, and after reading the petition, certiforate and return, with the papers annexed, and the commitment complaint, exact happers and the council of the present and the state of the present and the complaint of the papers and the legal or sufficient probable cause appearing it rite imprisonment of the said Henry M. Ober, i do hereby order and direct that the said Henry M. Ober be, and is hereby, clicking of from his said imprisonment.

T. W. CLERKE.

Heart M. Ober Sc. at d is hereby, discharged from his said imprisonment.

T. W. CLERKE.

New York February 1st. 1851

The Two Hicks domaind to Bath— in the case of William H. and George Hicks, charged with emberslement, Justice Bogset yeaterday admitted than to bail in the sum of \$5.000. Mr. D. Harrison, of the firm of Harrison & Son, doing business in the Bowery, became the required se-curity.

Jersey City Intelligence

Human County Chacut court — The Court of Oper and Terminer having acjourner until Muday must at ten object, the Circuit Court is in ression Indge Haines periodic, and is occupied with the case of Jann Lovejuy va. Daniel A. Beidwin. Scudder and Gilbaries are attorneys for the plaintiff and a. L. Jordan, of New York, a.d. J. O. Miller of Jersey City, for defendants. R. dilberist, Jun., concuots the ruit on behalf of the plaintiff. Over \$35,000 are at issue in this serie. It will occupy the court during the remainder of the week.

A BURGLERY.—During Wednesday night the residence of Mr. James Smatharat, in the vicinity of the starch factory, was entered by burglers, who carried off about \$75 worth of cothing.

STRAILSO —A number of petty thefts have of late been committed Pigaties and pourpy houses are plantaged without mercy, and back yards vigilantly explored for booty.

STRUCTS

City Intelligence.

ACCIDENT ON THE BUDSON RIVER BAILBOAD. Yesterday, the down train from Albany was thrown of the track about five miles from Peckskill, at half past twelve o'clock P. M. by which accident several passes-gers met with a miraculous e cape. The accident is at-tributable to the gross carelessness or ignorance of a watchman in charge of the road at the spot of the catastrophe. He should have switched for the down train, insted of which he switched for the up train, thus jeopard ainsy the lives of allo board the train. When the care came to this spot the locomotive was thrown off the track with such violence that the two forward cars were literally smashed to pieces. These cars were filled with hogs and at eap, numbers of which were killed. No human lives were local, though many received some severe braites. The engine was entirely destroyed being gracked in pieces, and the boller being stove to The tender was thrown some feet from the cars upon a high ledge of rocks. The conductor of the train fame size for some local for an engine to correy the passengers to New York.

The next strange incident in this whole affair is, that the engine sent for at Packakill, was their also, thrown of the track before arriving at the spot of the irest secident, and likewise from the misanisagement of a switch, it appears there is a switch hereas Packakill. watchman in charge of the road at the spot of the catas-

The most strange incident in this whole affair is, that the engine sent for at Peckethii to assist the disabled train on its way from Peckethii, was itself also, thrown of the track before arriving at the spot of the inst accident, and libewise from the missias agement of a switch. It appears there is a switch between Peckethii and the place of the carastrophe, and after the regular train has passed down, it was arranged for an up train. The switch man, not he wise of the accident, din not rearrange it for the extra engine coun form Peckethii, which was also thrown off the track, though with no serious injury. At the time of the track, though with no serious injury. At the time of the track, though with no serious injury. At the time of the track, though with no serious injury. At the time of the strange occurrence was witnessed upon one of the city relivous, which was a sollision and ear off the track. The can No. 25 of the Eighth avenue line was coming down than serious wind was a collision and ear off the track. The can No. 25 of the Eighth avenue line was coming down than serious and the rear of can No. 37 of the Birth avenue line, which crossed it in froat on its downward trip. The very platform of the disth avenue ser was sufficed any and its conductor, Mr. Robert Mitchell, who was standing upon the platform at the time, was jammed through the window as one side of the core, injuring him sewerly, though not danger onally. Notwithstanding there was some confusion, yet we are happy to state no lives even lost. Everal of the car windows were smashed but all his can be easily repaired. There appeared to be no blame on the part of either of the conductors, the collision being purely socidental; so far as could be one-erved.

Narrow Escare from Drowning —A few evenings ago an old mea, named John Gavanagh, fell off the stern of one of the South ferry beats, while entering the slip on this side; but nobody discovering his unpleasant and danger-us situation, the poor man had to pacide his way through the washing t

The SUPPRIES BY THE PERK. THENT FIRE.—It is pleading to see the sympathy excited in schalf of the sufficers by the late fire in Peatl atreet. The police returns of year-tested year,—A sentleman, giving humanne as a "Sallor," called upon Lieutenant Sundgrau, of the First ward police, with whem he deposited a five dollar bill for the related to meet need you those, excount turned from their homes by the fire in Peatl street, near the Battery, on sunday my ning last. Many of those poor reople are still inhabiting the burned premises which offered the heat shelfer, they having no better place to go. Donations of money, clothing, provisions &c. left with Lieuterant Sundgrass, will be populy distributed.

PRESSYMATOR 10 EX ALPEREM WESLEY SUND.—Ex-Alder-

best heres, loy asving a Sector pates to go. Bonations of money, clothing, provisions &c. left with Lieuterant Smodgass, will be p openly distributed.

Prinskrators to Ex Aldreans Wesley Sairt — Ex-Alderman Wesley Smith, of the Eleventh ward, while in the act of entering the front door of his residence a few days rince, was met by Capt. Squires and two of his Lieutenants of Police, who requested his attendance at the station have. The ex-Alderman was comowhat surprised at first, but compiled with their request, and on arriving at the station was met by a number of his friends attached to the police department, and was presented by Capt. S., in their behalf, with a magnificant silver pitcher, upon which was the fillwing lassippium.—

Presented the curlate Alderman, Wesley Smith, by the Police of the Eleventh ward as a token of respect for his generous hearted conduct in standarding us to our service—Janus. Checked in remandating us to our service—Janus. Checked in remandating us to our service—Janus. In the constitution as and levited them to the hone, which they writted last evering, and were hardonedy entertailed. During the course of the evering he presented an elegand ther star to lient W. D. Gart, of the Eleventh ward, as taken of his esteem for that officer.

MERCANTHE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—The third lecture of the present course befor the two thy institution will be delivered to night, at Hope Chapel, by the Hon. Frederic P. Shanton, of lemesser. Too budyed to the foundation of chapters. The Novy of the United States," with which theme the lecturer is very ian liber, having made it he seried at study from the position of chapters are and by the has loog labored to attend the surprise for the same of the has loog labored to attend the work of thes are and no doubt his heature to night will be well worth hearing.

The Northern Dependant — The following is the report of this dispersary for the mount of January, 1851:—

worth hearing

THE NORTHERN DEPENSARY — The following is the report
of this dispersary for the month of January, 1851;—
Whole number of patients 1 239; attended at their houses
424, at the dispersary 815, 576 of which were makes and
604 females—of these there were from ireland 636, United
States, 575; England, 51; Scotland, 11; Germany, 24, and
other countries, 14. There were cured or relieved 916,
died, 8; sent to hospital, 12; vaccioated, 265, and remaindied, 8; sent to hospital, 12; vaccioated, 266, and remying under case, 38. The whole number of prescriptions put up during the month was 2 808; greatest number in one day 187, the least 64—averaging 108 per day.

Figs. — A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the back basement of home 30 Marion street, occupied by Mrs. Gray as a boarding house. The damage was tri-

back basement of home 30 Marion street, occupied by Mrs. Gray as a boarding home. The damage was triding.

Another fire occurred yesterday morning, at 165 Attorney street in a cabinet-rucker's shop in the basement, supposed to have causht from the store. The loss was triving.

Weenesday right a fire broke out in the basement of 80. Assaus street, occupied by Francis Alexander, whalebone factory. Demage \$200, covered by insurance.

About half-past ten o'clock last night, the des story building No. 263 Bowery, between Houston and First streets, the lower part of which was occupied by Massrs. Healer & Recoke, provision dealers, and the third fourth and fifth stories by R. M. Ferris, manufacturer of organ pipes, was ciscovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the third story, and, although the firemen were reconciled on the spot and is stories force, owing to the combinant c mature of the materials, the three upper stories were scon enveloped in times, which destroyer all hopes of raving the building and circuted the attention of the firemen to saving those adjoining. The amount of Mr. Ferris's loss we could not assertain, but it must have been considerable, as there was a large quantity of work in the factory uncompleted.

ACCURNIS.—Middle Rating, tity years of age, pester-sy, while into vigated, fell, through the accurations.

in the tackery tracempeted.

Accuments—Mishael Kating, fifty years of age, yester-cay, while intoxicated, fell through the new unfinished building in Waren street down to the cellar. He was severely injured, and it is supposed fractured his spine. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Bryan Conley, a lad, was severely injured while a: play at the foot of Harrison street, North river, by some immer falling upon him. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Hospital.

Descring an Invant - Mary Murphy, an I tak girl,
tine seen years of age was arrested for an attempt to
absorden her child, four weeks old in one of the Eighth
avenus stages, by concealing it under the straw at the
bottom of the stage. She was taken before Justice Bogart and held for examination.

Marine Affairs.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.—The following table exhibits the number of arrivals and elegrances at Boston, for the

month of Janu:	ATY:-					
		ARRIVA				
Steamers	Shine.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloope	Total.
Foreign 2	18	29	49	29	0	127
Coastwise.24	11	27	âđ	178	1	277
-	-	-	-			-
Total 26	29	56	85	207	1	40€
Of the above,	1 ship	8 barks	, 18 br	ga, an	1 8' ah	ohers
were British; 1	bark Rt	THE BELL	teches	ner O	dephar	r. and
the remainder	wate An	erican			200	ACCURACY.
		CLEARAN	CTON.			

 Steamers.
 Ships.
 Barks.
 Brigs.
 Schrs.
 Sloops.
 Total.

 Foreign.
 3
 6
 23
 61
 31
 6
 123

 Constudee.
 24
 15
 40
 34
 56
 0
 202

 Total.
 .21
 23
 63
 95
 117
 0
 325
 Total... 27 23 63 95 117 Of the above, 7 berks 17 brigs, and 12 sehe

British; I brig Belgian; I schooner Olderen alader were American.

ren sinder were American.

A Mandemus Against Comptroller Flagg, COMPRILING HIM TO TAY—THE MATTER, NOW SETTLED.

Some short time ago a mandamus was obtained from the Sepreme Cent by Win. B. Raynolds, the contractor for the removal of offal hones, so, from the city, against Comptroller Flag, requiring him to show cause why herefused to pay the said contractor his demands for services renderen The answer put in by Mr. Flagg the Court deemed insufficient; and on Monday last the Court issued spectre mandamus, positive is its character, ordering the Comptroller to pay the demands of Mr. Raynolds, Mr. Beput Sherult Value was placed in passession of the legal documents, and, necompanied by Mr. Raynolds, served them on Mr. Flagg, with ha additional ties on an execution for coats, amounting to 4417. This bill of extend them on Mr Flace, with an additional teem on an extension for coals, amounting to \$447. Thus bill of coats, Mr. Flace at ones down his check for, and the \$11,500 claimes by Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Flagg and, "Make ont your bill and fill pay you"

The Shriff's few amounted to one dollar and six contentity six conts for the Sheriff, and fity ones Deputy Value received for himself. A fat business this

Sheriff's Office.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPOS IN THE ALDERMAN STUR-TEVANT CASE.

Yesterday afternoon the Sheriii was served with another habeas evenus in the case of Alderman Starterant, issued by Julge Carke. The matter is to be heard at twaite o'clock this day.